

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA. XXI.

By ARTHUR M. LEA, F.E.S.

[Read 24th September, 1930.]

In addition to truly Australian forms, five others from Fiji and Papua are herein described, but they are closely allied to Australian forms.

Family SCARABAEIDAE.

DIPHUCEPHALA GLABRA, n. sp.

♂. Green, coppery-green or coppery; elytra red with a green or coppery-green gloss, lower surface of clypeus blackish; antennae (club black), palpi, and legs (claws infuscated) reddish. Upper surface glabrous, under surface, pygidium and legs with rather dense white setae.

Head with crowded and rather shallow punctures. Clypeus almost parallel-sided, apex widely notched, front half with sparser and smaller punctures than elsewhere. Prothorax moderately transverse, with a wide median impression, evenly narrowed to apex, each side with a transverse fovea, outside of which is a strong but not very acute tooth; with large and comparatively sparse punctures, each with a central granule. Scutellum polished and impunctate. Elytra with slightly elevated lines, and coarse crowded punctures, larger across middle than elsewhere. Front tibiae bidentate at and near apex, front tarsi with four basal joints wider than those of other tarsi. Length, 8-9 mm.

New South Wales: Eccleston (J. Hopson).

The longitudinal sulcus of the pronotum is wide, fairly deep and continuous almost to apex, much as on *D. richmondia*, from which, as from most of the red-legged species, it is distinct by its glabrous upper surface. *D. pulcherrima* and *D. hirtipes* have parts of the prothorax densely squamose and are otherwise very different. The lateral foveae of the pronotum are usually isolated, but on several specimens there is a vague line connecting each of them with the median impression. I have not seen a female of this species, but there are nineteen males under examination.

DIPHUCEPHALA DICKSONIAE, n. sp.

♂. Metallic-green or coppery-green; elytra reddish with a green or coppery-green gloss, legs reddish, tarsi, antennae (except part of basal joint), palpi, and lower surface of clypeus black or blackish. Upper surface with rather sparse, uniform, white, depressed setae, becoming denser and longer on under surface and legs.

Head coarsely shagreened, punctures fairly distinct only on a semicircular space connecting the hind parts of the eyes. Clypeus with sides gently incurved to middle, apex deeply notched. Prothorax moderately transverse, median sulcus

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in two parts: a wide, rather deep, and almost square basal portion, and a narrower part connected with the apex, each side with a deep transverse impression, shallowly connected with the median sulcus, the side beyond it with a distinct tooth; with irregularly distributed and fairly large punctures, each with a setiferous granule. Scutellum flat, shining, and with sparse, minute punctures. Elytra with feebly elevated lines and with coarse crowded punctures, becoming sparser at base and apex. Front tibiae bidentate at and near apex; three basal joints of front tarsi moderately wide, with dense white setae on under surface. Length, 9-11 mm.

♀. Differs in having the clypeus much shorter, traversed by an elevated line at the apical third, with the apical portion smaller, its sides not elevated and less deeply notched, abdomen more convex, middle of pygidium glabrous, and front tarsi thinner and only sparsely clothed on under surface.

New South Wales: Eccleston and Barrington Tops, in November (J. Hopson), Upper Williams River, in October (F. E. Wilson and A. M. Lea); common on tree-ferns (*Dicksonia antarctica*).

Some of the specimens, to a certain extent, resemble some of those of the preceding species, but may be at once distinguished by the clothing of the upper surface, and the median sulcus of the pronotum; on this species its basal half is wide, quadrangular, and connected with the lateral foveae. On the preceding species the sulcus decreases evenly in width from base to apex, and is isolated from the lateral foveae. In Blackburn's table it could be referred to A.B.B.C., and from the species there placed it differs from *D. nitidicollis* in its much sparser punctures of prothorax, with the lateral foveae slightly connected with the median sulcus, and in its entirely dark tarsi, which are sometimes purplish. From *D. richmondia* and *D. parviceps* it is distinct by the median sulcus of the pronotum. On some specimens the prothorax has been forced aside, exposing the basal portion of the scutellum; this is seen to be divided into two concave parts, each of which has crowded punctures.

VAR.—Three specimens (two males and one female) from the Upper Williams River have the elytra bright metallic-green (of the exact shade of the prothorax) without the least trace of red, and the antennae (except the club) reddish.

DIPHUCEPHALA CONCINNA, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic-green, some parts coppery-green; antennae (club blackish), palpi, and legs (claws infuscated) pale-reddish. Moderately densely clothed with short, depressed, white setae, or thin scales, becoming denser on under surface; legs with thinner clothing.

Head with crowded punctures or coarsely shagreened. Clypeus convex in middle, sides gently incurved to middle, apex less deeply notched than usual. Prothorax rather feebly transverse, median line narrow but wider near apex than near base, transverse impressions narrow and isolated; punctures fairly dense and partly concealed. Elytra with several feeble elevations, and coarse, crowded punctures, becoming sparser about base and apex. Abdomen gently depressed in middle. Front tarsi with three basal joints wide, the first asymmetrical. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the clypeus smaller, sides more narrowed to apex, which is less deeply notched, prothorax more transverse, apex and sides of elytra sub-opaque, abdomen more convex, club of antennae smaller, and front tarsi much thinner.

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Queensland: Kuranda (F. P. Dodd).

In general appearance close to small specimens of *D. rufipes*, but hind tibiae of male not at all black, only the claws of the hind tarsi dark, and the pygidium evenly convex; on the males of *rufipes* there is a depression (sometimes almost foveate in appearance) on each side of the pygidium; its pronotum is also almost evenly clothed throughout, instead of being almost glabrous in the middle. *D. tarsalis* and *D. cribripennis* have more deeply notched clypeus, and clothing of upper surface considerably longer; the former also has much wider front tarsi in the male. *D. nitens* (which also occurs at Kuranda) is a much more brilliant species, with longer prothorax and sparser clothing on upper surface. In Blackburn's table of the genus it could be associated with that species. The head and prothorax are usually coppery-green, the head and scutellum on some specimens are almost coppery-red.

DIPHUCEPHALA MONTANA, n. sp.

♂. Metallic-green or coppery-green; antennae, palpi, and legs (tibial teeth reddish) black. Rather sparsely clothed with depressed white setae, becoming moderately dense on under surface.

Head with crowded and shallow punctures, or coarsely shagreened. Clypeus with sides feebly undulated, and apex widely notched. Prothorax moderately transverse, median sulcus very wide on basal half, and feebly connected with apex, transverse impressions deep and isolated, each side angulate in middle; with rather dense shallow, setiferous punctures. Scutellum with minute punctures and a large median impression. Elytra with several feeble elevations, and with coarse, crowded punctures, becoming smaller about base and apex. Front tibiae bidentate at and near apex; front tarsi with three basal joints dilated and densely clothed on under surface. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the clypeus much smaller, less deeply notched, tips less upturned and front tarsi thinner and more sparsely clothed.

New South Wales: Barrington Tops (Australian Museum, in January, K.55866, and T. G. Sloane).

In general appearance like enlarged specimens of *D. carteri*, but prothorax with sparser punctures, median sulcus much wider, scutellum almost impunctate, and with a conspicuous impression. It is also close to *D. sordida*, but is slightly larger, and with more distinct punctures on pronotum. In his table Blackburn stated of that species, "Puncturation of pronotum (except fine close asperity) all but wanting". This is hardly correct; there are numerous shallow punctures, which are quite distinct on the front part of the prothorax, and close to the base, although on most of the surface they are partly obscured by dense and small punctures (hardly shagreened). On many specimens of *sordida* the colour is bronzy or coppery, occasionally green with a coppery gloss; of fourteen specimens of the present species, thirteen are green or coppery-green, and one is purplish, not one is bronzy. In Blackburn's table it might be associated with *D. quadratigera* and *D. angusticeps*, two considerably smaller species, with more sharply defined prothoracic punctures.

DIPHUCEPHALA PURPUREITARSIS MacL.

(*D. crebra* Blackb., var.)

The type of *D. crebra*, now in the British Museum, was described by Blackburn from a specimen I sent to him as *D. purpureitarsis*, and I believe correctly so.

Queensland: Kuranda (F. P. Dodd).

In general appearance close to small specimens of *D. rufipes*, but hind tibiae of male not at all black, only the claws of the hind tarsi dark, and the pygidium evenly convex; on the males of *rufipes* there is a depression (sometimes almost foveate in appearance) on each side of the pygidium; its pronotum is also almost evenly clothed throughout, instead of being almost glabrous in the middle. *D. tarsalis* and *D. cribripennis* have more deeply notched clypeus, and clothing of upper surface considerably longer; the former also has much wider front tarsi in the male. *D. nitens* (which also occurs at Kuranda) is a much more brilliant species, with longer prothorax and sparser clothing on upper surface. In Blackburn's table of the genus it could be associated with that species. The head and prothorax are usually coppery-green, the head and scutellum on some specimens are almost coppery-red.

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♂. Metallic-green or coppery-green; antennae, palpi, and legs (tibial teeth reddish) black. Rather sparsely clothed with depressed white setae, becoming moderately dense on under surface.

Head with crowded and shallow punctures, or coarsely shagreened. Clypeus with sides feebly undulated, and apex widely notched. Prothorax moderately transverse, median sulcus very wide on basal half, and feebly connected with apex, transverse impressions deep and isolated, each side angulate in middle; with rather dense shallow, setiferous punctures. Scutellum with minute punctures and a large median impression. Elytra with several feeble elevations, and with coarse, crowded punctures, becoming smaller about base and apex. Front tibiae bidentate at and near apex; front tarsi with three basal joints dilated and densely clothed on under surface. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the clypeus much smaller, less deeply notched, tips less upturned and front tarsi thinner and more sparsely clothed.

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He stated that from that species it "has widely different sculpture of the pronotum" and in the table they are separated by

"C. Longitudinal sulcus of pronotum not double in hind part" *crebra*
 "CC. Longitudinal sulcus of pronotum doubled in hind part" *purpureitarsis*

On most specimens of *purpureitarsis* the doubling is sufficiently distinct, but on several it is faint, and on an occasional specimen the sulcus is not at all doubled. Most of the specimens before me are from Galston, the National Park, and other localities near Sydney.

DIPHUCEPHALA CAERULEA Macl.

The type of this species has perished (Lea, *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1916, p. 294). It is probable that it was founded upon a female of a purplish variety of *D. pulchella*, which varies from 3 to 3½ lines, and in colour from coppery-green through various shades of green and blue, to deep-purple; and occurs in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. Although no locality was given when the species was first described, it was afterwards recorded in the monograph as from Queensland.

CUNDERDINIA SETISTRIATA, n. sp.

♂. Bright metallic coppery-green; parts of legs blue, tarsi purplish, antennae and palpi black. Head, sides of prothorax, and lines on elytra with white setae, becoming hairs on under surface and legs.

Head with crowded, rough punctures between eyes, becoming smaller about base. Clypeus not quite twice as wide as long, sides moderately uplifted, apex more strongly so, and not at all notched. Antennae eight-jointed, club three-jointed. Prothorax slightly transverse, median line shallow, transverse impression on each side rather short and fairly deep, a marginal tooth near it; with crowded but sharply defined punctures. Scutellum convex and minutely punctate. Elytra almost parallel-sided to near apex; with crowded and rather coarse punctures, and transversely corrugated on most of surface. Front tibiae with a long and acute apical tooth, and a small subapical one, three basal joints of front tarsi densely setose on lower surface, all claws bifid. Length, 7-8 mm.

♀. Differs in having the clypeus shorter, its sides and apex less upturned, abdomen strongly convex, legs shorter and front tarsi thinner and less densely clothed.

Western Australia (H. M. Giles), Tammin (H. J. Carter).

Slightly larger than *C. variabilis*, and elytra with conspicuous lines of white setae on the alternate interstices.

HAPLONYCHA PILOSICOLLIS, n. sp.

Pale castaneous-brown; head reddish, parts of front tibiae blackish. Densely clothed with long stramineous hairs on base of head, prothorax, scutellum, under surface, and legs, but less dense on abdomen than on sterna, pygidium almost glabrous on disc.

Head with crowded punctures behind clypeal suture, less crowded but still dense in front, the punctures there of two distinct sizes. Antennae nine-jointed, club three-jointed. Penultimate joint of palpi slightly shorter than antepenultimate, and distinctly shorter than apical. Prothorax more than twice as wide as long, strongly convex, hind angles rounded off; with dense and rather small punctures. Elytra not quite parallel-sided, geminate striae well defined and with

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fairly large punctures, the interstices with rather sparse and irregular ones, marginal fringe of setae long at base, becoming short posteriorly, without a dense downward fringe. Propygidium with punctures about as large as on pronotum, but not as dense, becoming sparser and smaller on pygidium, especially in middle. Second joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than first. Length, 13 mm.

South Australia: Minnie Downs (N.E. corner, L. Reese).

The pronotum, propygidium and sterna are more densely clothed than on any other species before me, but the lateral gutters of the pronotum are not more densely clothed than elsewhere. Still, if considered as belonging to Blackburn's Group 2, it is distinct from all the species of that group by its small size. The clothing is even denser than on *H. crinita* (of Group 1, with the antennae eight-jointed). Passing Group 2, it could only be referred to Group 6, from all the small species of which it is distinct by the clothing of the pronotum. The type is evidently a male, as the lamellae of the club are as long as the clypeal suture.

HAPLONYCHA BREVISETOSA, n. sp.

Purplish-brown, with a greenish iridescence; antennae and palpi castaneous, parts of front tibiae black. Head with a few long hairs near eyes, prothorax with a sparse marginal fringe, continued across part of the base, elytra with a marginal fringe of setae, rather long at the base, becoming smaller posteriorly, and absent from tips; with a very short and dense downward fringe, sterna and legs with long stramineous hairs, becoming sparser on abdomen, pygidium with minute pubescence.

Head with crowded punctures behind the bisinuate clypeal suture, clypeus more than twice as wide as the median length, with crowded punctures at base, becoming less crowded and individually distinct in front. Antennae nine-jointed, club three-jointed. Penultimate joint of palpi slightly longer than antepenultimate. Prothorax more than thrice as wide as long, hind angles rounded off; with a faint median line, and numerous but not crowded punctures. Elytra not quite parallel-sided, geminate striae rather feeble, especially posteriorly, the interstices with numerous but not crowded punctures of fairly large size, suture briefly mucronate. Pygidium with crowded and small, asperate punctures, becoming very small posteriorly. Second joint of hind tarsi distinctly longer than first. Length, 19-24 mm.

South Australia: Minnie Downs (L. Crabb, F. Parsons, and L. Reese), Birkett's Wool Shed (South Australian Museum Expedition, 1916); Western Australia: Coolgardie (Blackburn's collection).

In general appearance strikingly close to *H. deceptor* (the specimen from the Blackburn collection was placed with that species), but at once distinguished by the tip of the elytra, which has the apical downward fringe of setae very short; on a cotype of *deceptor*, and on many other specimens, the apical fringe is fully thrice as long. In Blackburn's table it could be associated with that species. The hairs near the eyes are readily abraded. Some of the specimens are more reddish than others.

HAPLONYCHA PRUINOSA, n. sp.

Head and prothorax dark-brown (the former almost black), elsewhere purplish-brown, the elytra with a pruinose bloom, antennae and palpi castaneous. Prothorax with a sparse lateral fringe of long hairs, elytra with a fairly long

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fringe on each side almost to apex, downward fringe very short, dense and continuous, sterna densely pilose, abdomen sparsely pilose, pygidium glabrous.

Head with rather dense but not crowded punctures towards base, but crowded near clypeal suture; clypeus with slightly larger and more crowded punctures than behind its suture. Antennae nine-jointed, club four-jointed. Prothorax fully four times as wide as long, hind angles not rounded off, punctures of moderate size, and numerous but not crowded. Elytra somewhat dilated to near apex, geminate striae moderately distinct, interstices with slightly sparser and larger punctures than on pronotum, suture unarmed. Pygidium with small and fairly numerous punctures about base, sparser and smaller elsewhere. Second joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than first. Length, 17-18 mm.

Western Australia: Kellerberrin (J. Clark).

On the type, probably a male, the club has four long joints, and the preceding joint has an acute inner projection, which is rather too short to be considered as belonging to the club. On the second specimen the first joint of the club is about three-fourths of the length of the second joint, the preceding joint (fifth of antennae) is acute inwardly, but without a produced part. The penultimate joint of the palpi is just perceptibly longer than the antepenultimate, so by Blackburn's table it could be regarded as belonging to either Group 4 or 5. If referred to Group 4, it could be associated with *H. bella*, from which it differs in having the elytra more dilated posteriorly, the short downward fringe of elytra more conspicuous, and the prothorax with more conspicuous punctures; *bella* is a brilliantly iridescent species, without bloom on the many specimens before me; on each of the present species the elytra have a distinct bloom. If referred to Group 5, it could be associated with *H. electa* and *H. fraterna*, to neither of which is it at all close.

HAPLONYCHA IMMATURA, n. sp.

Flavous, part of head reddish-flavous. A few hairs on sides and base of prothorax, on base of elytra and of scutellum; elytra with a sparse marginal fringe of reddish bristles, but without a downward fringe; sterna moderately densely clothed, abdomen with hairs almost confined to a row across each segment, pygidium glabrous.

Head with numerous but scarcely crowded and rather small punctures. Clypeus wider than usual, the punctures smaller and sparser than on the surface behind its suture. Antennae nine-jointed, club four-jointed, the joints of the club as long as the clypeal suture. Penultimate joint of palpi slightly shorter than antepenultimate, the apical joint with a slight basal impression. Prothorax about thrice as wide as long, hind angles obtuse but not completely rounded off, punctures about as large as on head, but not quite as numerous, and interspersed with very minute ones. Elytra almost parallel-sided, geminate striae distinct, interstices with rather sparse punctures, and in places transversely rugose, suture slightly mucronate. Pygidium punctate and shagreened. Second joint of hind tarsi very little longer than first. Length, 11-12 mm.

South Australia: Minnie Downs (L. Reese).

In appearance like *H. pallida* (Group 5), on a reduced scale, but less shining, with more distinct punctures, impression of apical joint of palpi more distinct, although not strong enough for the species to be placed in Group 3; the lamellae of the club are also much longer. It is smaller than all the species known to Blackburn of Group 5.

fringe on each side almost to apex, downward fringe very short, dense and continuous, sterna densely pilose, abdomen sparsely pilose, pygidium glabrous.

Head with rather dense but not crowded punctures towards base, but crowded near clypeal suture; clypeus with slightly larger and more crowded punctures than behind its suture. Antennae nine-jointed, club four-jointed. Prothorax fully four times as wide as long, hind angles not rounded off, punctures of moderate size, and numerous but not crowded. Elytra somewhat dilated to near apex, geminate striae moderately distinct, interstices with slightly sparser and larger punctures than on pronotum, suture unarmed. Pygidium with small and fairly numerous punctures about base, sparser and smaller elsewhere. Second joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than first. Length, 17-18 mm.

Western Australia: Kellerberrin (J. Clark).

On the type, probably a male, the club has four long joints, and the preceding joint has an acute inner projection, which is rather too short to be considered as belonging to the club. On the second specimen the first joint of the club is about three-fourths of the length of the second joint, the preceding joint (fifth of antennae) is acute inwardly, but without a produced part. The penultimate joint of the palpi is just perceptibly longer than the antepenultimate, so by Blackburn's table it could be regarded as belonging to either Group 4 or 5. If referred to Group 4, it could be associated with *H. bella*, from which it differs in having the elytra more dilated posteriorly, the short downward fringe of elytra more conspicuous, and the prothorax with more conspicuous punctures; *bella* is a brilliantly iridescent species, without bloom on the many specimens before me; on each of the present species the elytra have a distinct bloom. If referred to Group 5, it could be associated with *H. electa* and *H. fraterna*, to neither of which is it at all close.

HAPLONYCHA IMMATURA, n. sp.

Flavous, part of head reddish-flavous. A few hairs on sides and base of prothorax, on base of elytra and of scutellum; elytra with a sparse marginal fringe of reddish bristles, but without a downward fringe; sterna moderately densely clothed, abdomen with hairs almost confined to a row across each segment, pygidium glabrous.

Head with numerous but scarcely crowded and rather small punctures. Clypeus wider than usual, the punctures smaller and sparser than on the surface behind its suture. Antennae nine-jointed, club four-jointed, the joints of the club as long as the clypeal suture. Penultimate joint of palpi slightly shorter than antepenultimate, the apical joint with a slight basal impression. Prothorax about thrice as wide as long, hind angles obtuse but not completely rounded off, punctures about as large as on head, but not quite as numerous, and interspersed with very minute ones. Elytra almost parallel-sided, geminate striae distinct, interstices with rather sparse punctures, and in places transversely rugose, suture slightly mucronate. Pygidium punctate and shagreened. Second joint of hind tarsi very little longer than first. Length, 11-12 mm.

South Australia: Minnie Downs (L. Reese).

In appearance like *H. pallida* (Group 5), on a reduced scale, but less shining, with more distinct punctures, impression of apical joint of palpi more distinct, although not strong enough for the species to be placed in Group 3; the lamellae of the club are also much longer. It is smaller than all the species known to Blackburn of Group 5.

HAPLONYCHA IRIDEA, n. sp.

Red; elytra blackish-purple, becoming reddish on sides, abdomen and pygidium usually, but not always, darker than sterna; elytra brilliantly iridescent, rest of upper surface moderately so.

Head with rather sparse and small punctures behind clypeal suture, denser but not very large in front of it. Antennae nine-jointed, club three-jointed. Prothorax about thrice as wide as long, front angles acute, hind ones somewhat obtuse but not rounded off; punctures much as on head. Elytra somewhat dilated to beyond the middle, with distinct geminate striae, the interstices with punctures about as numerous as on pronotum, but slightly larger. Abdomen shagreened. Pygidium with rather sparse and small punctures. Two basal joints of hind tarsi subequal. Length, 10–14 mm.

South Australia: Minnipa (H. A. Johnson), abundant at lights.

A beautiful species, with colours somewhat like those of *H. ruficollis*, but smaller and more brilliantly iridescent. With the mouth-parts detached it is evident that the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi is slightly longer than the antepenultimate, and therefore that it should not be referred to Blackburn's Group 4, but without removing it from the head, on many of the specimens, the penultimate joint appears to be slightly the longer. Passing Group 4, it can only be referred to Group 7. The male has the lamellae of the club slightly longer than the six preceding joints combined, of these the fifth and sixth are pointed inwardly; on the female the lamellae are about one-third shorter, and the fifth and sixth joints are less pointed. The male also is narrower than the female, and has darker abdomen and pygidium.

HAPLONYCHA PYGIDIALIS, n. sp.

Black; elytra and parts of legs dark-brown, antennae somewhat paler. Prothorax with a sparse and dark fringe on each side, elytra with lateral fringe at base about as long as on prothorax, but becoming shorter posteriorly, downward fringe very short (almost absent), sterna with rather dense clothing, becoming sparse on abdomen, pygidium glabrous.

Head with crowded punctures, somewhat obscuring the clypeal suture. Antennae nine-jointed, club three-jointed, the lamellae not half the length of the clypeal suture. Palpi with penultimate joint shorter than the antepenultimate. Prothorax almost four times as wide as long, sides strongly rounded, front angles acute, hind ones almost rounded off; with sharply defined punctures, about as large as on head, but much less crowded. Elytra with sides dilated to beyond the middle, geminate striae well defined; punctures slightly larger than on prothorax and less crowded. Pygidium acutely carinated in middle, with dense and small punctures, becoming shagreened at base. Second joint of hind tarsi distinctly longer than first. Length, 17 mm.

Victoria: Murtoa.

In Blackburn's table belongs to Group 8, and in appearance is somewhat like *H. gagatina*, with the elytra darker than usual, but the punctures on the pronotum are sharply defined, and the pygidium is distinctly carinated. In appearance also it is fairly close to the specimen of *H. rustica* commented upon (*post.*), but that specimen belongs to Group 5. *H. nigra*, of Group 8, is larger, with the pygidium noncarinated.

HAPLONYCHA IRIDEA, n. sp.

Red; elytra blackish-purple, becoming reddish on sides, abdomen and pygidium usually, but not always, darker than sterna; elytra brilliantly iridescent, rest of upper surface moderately so.

Head with rather sparse and small punctures behind clypeal suture, denser but not very large in front of it. Antennae nine-jointed, club three-jointed. Prothorax about thrice as wide as long, front angles acute, hind ones somewhat obtuse but not rounded off; punctures much as on head. Elytra somewhat dilated to beyond the middle, with distinct geminate striae, the interstices with punctures about as numerous as on pronotum, but slightly larger. Abdomen shagreened. Pygidium with rather sparse and small punctures. Two basal joints of hind tarsi subequal. Length, 10–14 mm.

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HAPLONYCHA SETOSA Blackb., ♀ (*Colpochila*).
(*H. marginata* Blackb., ♂.)

The type of *Colpochila setosa* is now in the British Museum, and was unique when described; although noted as a male, its tarsi were not even mentioned.

There were, however, two specimens from Charters Towers labelled as *setosa* in the Blackburn collection, and apparently correctly so; they agree well with other specimens from Oodnadatta and Alice Springs (the type was from McDonnell Ranges), but these are all females (on dissection of one specimen eggs were found) and have the front claws not very different from the others. A male from Alice Springs (taken during the same trip as a female by Dr. C. J. Hackett) has the front claws asymmetrical, the outer one on each tarsus has a small basal appendix, and the upper portion evenly arched, but the inner one has a large basal appendix, and the upper portion, instead of being evenly arched, is somewhat sinuous. The male has the elytral margins thickened. The type of *H. marginata* (now also in the British Museum) was described as probably a female, but two cotypes in the South Australian Museum are certainly males, as they have the front claws asymmetrical (as on the Alice Springs male), and I believe them to be males of *H. setosa*. Fresh specimens have some straggling erect hairs or setae on the elytra, but they appear to be easily abraded.

H. gibbicollis (see the following note) and *H. tarsalis*, also have asymmetrical front claws in the male. On most species of the genus the claws are not sexually variable, and apparently Blackburn relied principally on the antennae for sexual distinctions, and did not examine the front tarsi.

HAPLONYCHA GIBBICOLLIS Blackb.

The sexes of this species may be at once distinguished by the front tarsi; on the female the claws are much as on the other tarsi, but on the male they are asymmetrical, the outer claw has a large basal appendix, and its upper portion is evenly arched, and regularly decreases in thickness, the inner claw has a much larger basal appendix, and its upper portion is somewhat sinuous, with the lower edge not evenly decreasing in thickness.

HAPLONYCHA RUSTICA Blackb., var.

A male from Pungonda (South Australia) appears to belong to this species, but has the prothorax subopaque, and with denser and larger punctures than usual; in general appearance it is like *H. gagatina*, but the club of antennae is four-jointed, instead of three-jointed, prothoracic punctures sharply defined, and elytral fringe fairly long at apex.

LIPARETRUS DISTINCTUS Blackb.

In the original description of this species (Blackb., *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1895, p. 34) the two basal joints of the hind tarsi were described as "*subaequalibus*". I cannot find that Blackburn commented upon it elsewhere, except that in the table (*Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1905, p. 291) it is placed with those having (page 290) "Basal joints of hind tarsi equal (or scarcely differing) in length".

The types are in the South Australian Museum, and it is evident that Blackburn did not re-examine them (or that the apparent lengths of the two joints were partly obscured by a few bristles) when preparing the table, as the basal joint of the hind tarsi is distinctly longer than the second, and in that table it should have been placed with A, B, CCC, DDD, EE, and there associated with *L. melano-*

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cephalus, to which it is certainly very close, and which, perhaps, should be considered as a variety of it. The types of both were from Lake Callabonna, both have the clypeus obtusely tridentate, and second segment of abdomen of male fasciculate at middle of apex.

Family CURCULIONIDAE.

EUTINOPHAEA FASCICULATA, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown; legs and antennae paler. Densely clothed with light brown scales, obscurely variegated with paler and darker ones, becoming paler, but scarcely whitish, on under surface; in addition with short sloping setae, condensed to form a conspicuous black fascicle, on the suture half-way down the apical slope, two less distinct ones on the third interstice (near base and just beyond middle), and a still more feeble one on the fifth, about the middle.

Head as described in *E. bicristata*. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides rather strongly rounded, with large punctures indicated through clothing. Elytra much wider than prothorax, sides almost parallel on basal half, then rounded and near apex strongly narrowed; with regular rows of rather large, partly concealed punctures, odd interstices gently elevated above the even ones. Front and middle tibiae strongly curved, the hind ones almost straight. Length, 3.2 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

Distinct from all other species before me by the conspicuous black fascicle on the suture. Judging by the convexity of the abdomen the three specimens taken are all females. The clothing as described is that of two of them; on the third it is mostly sooty, obscurely variegated with small paler spots.

EUTINOPHAEA SETISTRIATA, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown; legs and antennae somewhat paler. Densely clothed with pale, almost stramineous, scales, variegated with pale-brown markings, the under surface with whitish scales. In addition with short sloping setae, on the elytra forming a distinct row on each odd interstice.

Head wide, with numerous concealed punctures. Rostrum with a feeble median line, near apex traversed by a line marking off the glabrous muzzle from the squamose portion; scrobes angular, upper portion of each distinct from above, oblique lower portion almost touching lower edge of eye. Scape short and stout; two basal joints of funicle moderately long, the first stouter than second. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides feebly bisinuate, with the middle portion slightly elevated across middle; with rather large punctures, faintly indicated through clothing or entirely hidden. Elytra oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax, with regular rows of fairly large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, odd interstices slightly elevated above the others, the suture thickened, but not tuberculate, about summit of apical slope. Basal segment of abdomen flattened in middle. Front tibiae bisinuate on lower surface. Length, 3.0-3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having wider elytra, abdomen more convex, and legs somewhat shorter.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November (H. Hacker), in January (A. M. Lea); Bunya Mountain, in December (Hacker); National Park (H. J. Carter).

cephalus, to which it is certainly very close, and which, perhaps, should be considered as a variety of it. The types of both were from Lake Callabonna, both have the clypeus obtusely tridentate, and second segment of abdomen of male fasciculate at middle of apex.

Family CURCULIONIDAE.

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Dark reddish-brown; legs and antennae paler. Densely clothed with light brown scales, obscurely variegated with paler and darker ones, becoming paler, but scarcely whitish, on under surface; in addition with short sloping setae, condensed to form a conspicuous black fascicle, on the suture half-way down the apical slope, two less distinct ones on the third interstice (near base and just beyond middle), and a still more feeble one on the fifth, about the middle.

Head as described in *E. bicristata*. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides rather strongly rounded, with large punctures indicated through clothing. Elytra much wider than prothorax, sides almost parallel on basal half, then rounded and near apex strongly narrowed; with regular rows of rather large, partly concealed punctures, odd interstices gently elevated above the even ones. Front and middle tibiae strongly curved, the hind ones almost straight. Length, 3.2 mm.

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Head wide, with numerous concealed punctures. Rostrum with a feeble median line, near apex traversed by a line marking off the glabrous muzzle from the squamose portion; scrobes angular, upper portion of each distinct from above, oblique lower portion almost touching lower edge of eye. Scape short and stout; two basal joints of funicle moderately long, the first stouter than second. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides feebly bisinuate, with the middle portion slightly elevated across middle; with rather large punctures, faintly indicated through clothing or entirely hidden. Elytra oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax, with regular rows of fairly large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, odd interstices slightly elevated above the others, the suture thickened, but not tuberculate, about summit of apical slope. Basal segment of abdomen flattened in middle. Front tibiae bisinuate on lower surface. Length, 3.0-3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having wider elytra, abdomen more convex, and legs somewhat shorter.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November (H. Hacker), in January (A. M. Lea); Bunya Mountain, in December (Hacker); National Park (H. J. Carter).

The setae on the alternate interstices of the elytra are very distinct. From the sides the upper surface appears to have several feeble fascicles, and the elytra to approach those of the female of *E. bicristata*, but the prothorax is decidedly narrower than on that species, and the elytra of the male are very different. The hind margin of each eye is slightly encroached upon by the derm, so that it is not quite circular in outline; it is slightly suggestive of the encroachment on the eyes of the species of *Ophryota*. The darker markings of the upper surface are not very dark, and consist of two small spots on the head, a fairly wide median vitta on the pronotum (sometimes longitudinally divided in the middle) and a patch occupying most of the basal half of elytra (excluding the shoulders), but they vary considerably in size and intensity; there are sometimes faint markings on the sides of the prothorax, and the prothoracic setae usually cause the surface to appear speckled. On several specimens the scales on the under surface have a faint bluish tinge, but are not metallic.

EUTINOPHAEA SUTURALIS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown; legs and antennae paler. Densely clothed with greyish-white scales mottled with darker ones, becoming whitish, or with a faint bluish tinge, on under parts; in addition with sparse, sloping setae.

Head wide, with large, concealed punctures. Rostrum short, muzzle glabrous, separated from the clothed portion by a narrow transverse line; scrobes with upper portion short, the lower narrow and oblique. Prothorax slightly longer than its greatest width, sides rather strongly rounded in middle, feebly transversely impressed near base and apex, with punctures as on head. Elytra oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to about middle; with regular rows of large punctures, appearing small through clothing, odd interstices slightly elevated above the even ones, the third more noticeably (but not suddenly) elevated just beyond the middle; suture subbituberculate at summit of apical slope. Front tibiae gently curved. Length, 3.2-3.7 mm.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November (H. Hacker), in January (A. M. Lea), National Park, in November (Hacker), in January (H. J. Carter); New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron).

Allied to the preceding species, but average size larger, alternate interstices with series of setae scarcely defined even from the sides, but nevertheless giving the surface a flea-bitten appearance, and suture conspicuously subbituberculate at summit of apical slope. The elevation of the third interstice on each elytron, although distinct, is not so sudden as on *E. bicristata*. On some specimens there is a fairly large dark patch at the base of the prothorax, and the patch is continued on to the elytra, then suddenly dilated so as almost to touch the sides, excluding the shoulders, and terminated about the middle; but on some specimens the mottling is more vague, and is extended over most of the surface; in fact the scales on the prothorax and elytra (except on the sides) could sometimes be regarded as of a vaguely mottled muddy-brown colour. The abdomen of the female is more convex than that of the male, but the external sexual distinctions are otherwise very slight.

EUTINOPHAEA SUBVIRIDIS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown; legs and antennae paler. Densely clothed with scales varying from whitish to dark-brown, and becoming green on sides (invisible from

The setae on the alternate interstices of the elytra are very distinct. From the sides the upper surface appears to have several feeble fascicles, and the elytra to approach those of the female of *E. bicristata*, but the prothorax is decidedly narrower than on that species, and the elytra of the male are very different. The hind margin of each eye is slightly encroached upon by the derm, so that it is not quite circular in outline; it is slightly suggestive of the encroachment on the eyes of the species of *Ophryota*. The darker markings of the upper surface are not very dark, and consist of two small spots on the head, a fairly wide median vitta on the pronotum (sometimes longitudinally divided in the middle) and a patch occupying most of the basal half of elytra (excluding the shoulders), but they vary considerably in size and intensity; there are sometimes faint markings on the sides of the prothorax, and the prothoracic setae usually cause the surface to appear speckled. On several specimens the scales on the under surface have a faint bluish tinge, but are not metallic.

EUTINOPHAEA SUTURALIS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown; legs and antennae paler. Densely clothed with greyish-white scales mottled with darker ones, becoming whitish, or with a faint bluish tinge, on under parts; in addition with sparse, sloping setae.

Head wide, with large, concealed punctures. Rostrum short, muzzle glabrous, separated from the clothed portion by a narrow transverse line; scrobes with upper portion short, the lower narrow and oblique. Prothorax slightly longer than its greatest width, sides rather strongly rounded in middle, feebly transversely impressed near base and apex, with punctures as on head. Elytra oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to about middle; with regular rows of large punctures, appearing small through clothing, odd interstices slightly elevated above the even ones, the third more noticeably (but not suddenly) elevated just beyond the middle; suture subbituberculate at summit of apical slope. Front tibiae gently curved. Length, 3.2-3.7 mm.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November (H. Hacker), in January (A. M. Lea), National Park, in November (Hacker), in January (H. J. Carter); New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron).

Allied to the preceding species, but average size larger, alternate interstices with series of setae scarcely defined even from the sides, but nevertheless giving the surface a flea-bitten appearance, and suture conspicuously subbituberculate at summit of apical slope. The elevation of the third interstice on each elytron, although distinct, is not so sudden as on *E. bicristata*. On some specimens there is a fairly large dark patch at the base of the prothorax, and the patch is continued on to the elytra, then suddenly dilated so as almost to touch the sides, excluding the shoulders, and terminated about the middle; but on some specimens the mottling is more vague, and is extended over most of the surface; in fact the scales on the prothorax and elytra (except on the sides) could sometimes be regarded as of a vaguely mottled muddy-brown colour. The abdomen of the female is more convex than that of the male, but the external sexual distinctions are otherwise very slight.

EUTINOPHAEA SUBVIRIDIS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown; legs and antennae paler. Densely clothed with scales varying from whitish to dark-brown, and becoming green on sides (invisible from

directly above), under surface and bases of femora, in addition, with sloping setae, also varying in colour; on the elytra setae are confined to the alternate interstices.

Head and prothorax sculptured as in preceding species. Elytra oblong-cordate, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large, partly concealed punctures, odd interstices very feebly elevated above the even ones. Front and middle tibiae curved only at apex. Length, 3 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

Allied to *E. setistriata*, but with green (usually glittering) scales on under surface, prothoracic and elytral markings different, and setae less numerous. The two specimens obtained are probably males, as the abdomen is but slightly convex, and are similarly marked; on the head and prothorax the scales are mostly of a pale slaty-grey, vaguely mottled with brown, and the prothorax with two feeble fascicles in front; on the elytra there is a fairly wide, irregular sutural space, from near the base to beyond the middle, where the scales are whitish, with a slight golden gloss, elsewhere the scales (except on the sides) are mostly mouse-coloured, with some dark-brown spots. The elevation of the third interstice, on each elytron, is no greater beyond the middle than elsewhere, but is marked there by a short strip of blackish scales; the suture is not subtuberculate.

EUTINOPHAEA MURINA, n. sp.

Black; parts of antennae and of legs obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with mouse-coloured scales, changing to whitish on under surface; in addition with setae scarcely rising above the general level.

Head with punctures traceable through clothing. Rostrum with a distinct median line, near apex traversed by a narrow groove, dividing off the glabrous muzzle from the densely clothed portion. Prothorax with sides strongly rounded and widest near apex, where the width is slightly more than the length; with large punctures indicated through clothing, and each containing a seta. Elytra oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large punctures, appearing smaller through clothing; interstices even. Front tibiae curved only at apex. Length, 5-7 mm.

North Australia: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

Considerably larger than any species previously referred to *Eutinophaea*, but several species of *Ottistira* (which should probably be regarded as a generic synonym) are quite as large. On this, as on other species of the genus, each scrobe is in two parts, a short, deep, and comparatively wide part, running parallel with (or but slightly divergent from) the upper edge of the rostrum, and a narrower and longer part, joining the upper portion at right angles, so as to resemble an elongated T. As on other species also, the claws are separated only at their tips. The rostrum is traversed by a narrow deep line near the apex, but, viewed from behind, the edge of the line appears as a shining carina bounding the glabrous muzzle. The clothing of the upper surface is almost uniform, but on close examination some feeble pale spots may be noticed. It is probable, however, that the clothing is variable. As the two basal segments of abdomen are flattened in the middle the type is probably a male.

EUTINOPHAEA VITIENSIS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown; antennae and legs paler. Densely clothed with pale, fawn-coloured scales, variegated with chocolate-brown, becoming paler on under

directly above), under surface and bases of femora, in addition, with sloping setae, also varying in colour; on the elytra setae are confined to the alternate interstices.

Head and prothorax sculptured as in preceding species. Elytra oblong-cordate, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large, partly concealed punctures, odd interstices very feebly elevated above the even ones. Front and middle tibiae curved only at apex. Length, 3 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

Allied to *E. setistriata*, but with green (usually glittering) scales on under surface, prothoracic and elytral markings different, and setae less numerous. The two specimens obtained are probably males, as the abdomen is but slightly convex, and are similarly marked; on the head and prothorax the scales are mostly of a pale slaty-grey, vaguely mottled with brown, and the prothorax with two feeble fascicles in front; on the elytra there is a fairly wide, irregular sutural space, from near the base to beyond the middle, where the scales are whitish, with a slight golden gloss, elsewhere the scales (except on the sides) are mostly mouse-coloured, with some dark-brown spots. The elevation of the third interstice, on each elytron, is no greater beyond the middle than elsewhere, but is marked there by a short strip of blackish scales; the suture is not subtuberculate.

EUTINOPHAEA MURINA, n. sp.

Black; parts of antennae and of legs obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with mouse-coloured scales, changing to whitish on under surface; in addition with setae scarcely rising above the general level.

Head with punctures traceable through clothing. Rostrum with a distinct median line, near apex traversed by a narrow groove, dividing off the glabrous muzzle from the densely clothed portion. Prothorax with sides strongly rounded and widest near apex, where the width is slightly more than the length; with large punctures indicated through clothing, and each containing a seta. Elytra oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large punctures, appearing smaller through clothing; interstices even. Front tibiae curved only at apex. Length, 5-7 mm.

North Australia: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale).

Considerably larger than any species previously referred to *Eutinophaea*, but several species of *Ottistira* (which should probably be regarded as a generic synonym) are quite as large. On this, as on other species of the genus, each scrobe is in two parts, a short, deep, and comparatively wide part, running parallel with (or but slightly divergent from) the upper edge of the rostrum, and a narrower and longer part, joining the upper portion at right angles, so as to resemble an elongated T. As on other species also, the claws are separated only at their tips. The rostrum is traversed by a narrow deep line near the apex, but, viewed from behind, the edge of the line appears as a shining carina bounding the glabrous muzzle. The clothing of the upper surface is almost uniform, but on close examination some feeble pale spots may be noticed. It is probable, however, that the clothing is variable. As the two basal segments of abdomen are flattened in the middle the type is probably a male.

EUTINOPHAEA VITIENSIS, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown; antennae and legs paler. Densely clothed with pale, fawn-coloured scales, variegated with chocolate-brown, becoming paler on under

surface, but most of under surface highly polished, setae inconspicuous, even on legs.

Head with rather large punctures indicated through clothing. Rostrum with a feeble median line, near apex traversed by a narrow deep line, separating the glabrous muzzle from the squamose portion. Prothorax feebly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded and widest slightly nearer apex than base; punctures well indicated through clothing. Elytra oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided as on beyond the middle; with regular rows of large, partly concealed punctures, interstices evenly elevated. Front tibiae moderately strongly curved, the middle ones less strongly. Length, 2.6-2.8 mm.

Fiji: Viti Levu and Taveuni (A. M. Lea).

Quite an ordinary species of the genus, with markings nearer those of *E. variegata* than any other Australian species. The claws from most directions appear to be single, but, as on *variegata*, they are slightly separated at the tips; the scrobes are also as on that species. On the pronotum there are two chocolate-brown vittae, narrowly separated by a pale median line, and usually one or two spots on each side; on the elytra there are numerous small dark spots, often joined together and covering almost as much space as the paler scales, on two specimens covering more; the abdomen and median parts of the metasternum are almost entirely glabrous, allowing the punctures to be plainly seen. One specimen has the paler scales of the upper surface of a slaty-grey colour. On another the scales at the sides of the sterna are greenish.

Three specimens, from Viti Levu and Ovalau, probably belong to this species, but are considerably smaller (2 mm.); one specimen has the aedeagus protruding, so is certainly a male. The difference in size is probably sexual, and is no more pronounced than on the Australian *E. dispar*.

EUTINOPHAEA PAPUENSIS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown; antennae and parts of legs obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with green and chocolate-brown scales.

Head with fairly large, concealed punctures. Rostrum with squamose portion sharply limited by the scrobes and a transversely impressed line behind the muzzle. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides strongly rounded, punctures concealed but indicated through clothing. Elytra oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax, sides parallel to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, interstices even. Front tibiae strongly curved, middle ones moderately so, hind ones almost straight. Length, 2.8-3.0 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington, 1,300-1,500 feet (C. T. McNamara); New Guinea: Komba, 5,000 feet (Rev. L. Wagner).

A beautiful species, and structurally quite an ordinary member of the genus, although the clothed portion of the upper surface of the rostrum is rather smaller than usual. It appears to be allied to *Ottistira pulchella*, from Morty and Macassar. On the type the brown scales form a basal triangle on the head, two interrupted vittae on the pronotum, and three irregular fasciae on the elytra. On the specimen from Komba the scales are more golden than green, the basal spot is absent from the head, and the elytral fasciae are more irregular. On a second specimen from Mount Lamington the scales are entirely green, except that some of those on the elytra are golden. There are some pale setae on the upper surface, but as they do not rise above the general level they are inconspicuous even from the sides.

surface, but most of under surface highly polished, setae inconspicuous, even on legs.

Head with rather large punctures indicated through clothing. Rostrum with a feeble median line, near apex traversed by a narrow deep line, separating the glabrous muzzle from the squamose portion. Prothorax feebly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded and widest slightly nearer apex than base; punctures well indicated through clothing. Elytra oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided as on beyond the middle; with regular rows of large, partly concealed punctures, interstices evenly elevated. Front tibiae moderately strongly curved, the middle ones less strongly. Length, 2.6-2.8 mm.

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EUTINOPHAEA, 1870.

(Ottistira, 1872.)

It appears to be probable that these names should be regarded as synonymous. The type of the former is *E. nana*, from South Australia, and the genus to Pascoe was monotypic, the type (or at least the first described species) of *Ottistira* is *O. bispinosa* from Dorey, etc. *Eutinophaea*, however, is now known to contain many species from Australia, Fiji, and New Guinea. *Ottistira* was recorded from New Guinea to the Malay Archipelago. The two species before me (*O. ocularis* Pasc. and *O. sulcicollis* Faust.) agree in having the scrobes (which are very distinctive) and claws (soldered together except at the tips) uniform with those of the species of *Eutinophaea*, and in all other generic details.

VITICIS, n. gen.

Head moderately large. Eyes round and lateral. Rostrum short, dilated to near apex, each scrobe in two parts: a short upper portion, and a longer one cutting obliquely downwards slightly nearer eye than apex. Antennae with scape moderately long, funicle six-jointed, club elliptic-ovate. Prothorax subcylindrical, without ocular lobes. Scutellum absent. Elytra wider than prothorax. Front and middle coxae slightly separated, the hind ones more distant; femora bidentate; tibiae arched, hooked at apex; tarsi three-jointed.

A remarkable genus, certainly close to *Eutinophaea*, but with the funicle six-jointed, and without a claw-joint, as in *Misophrice* of the Eirrhinides. The third tarsal joint is wide, with a faint median notch, as on many species of *Misophrice*. The femoral dentition is also remarkable, each femur has an acute and fairly large tooth near the base, and a smaller one about the middle (very feeble on the hind pair).

Genotype, the following species.

VITICIS BIDENTATUS, n. sp.

Black; scape and funicle reddish. Moderately densely but irregularly clothed with ochreous scales.

Head with dense, partly concealed punctures. Rostrum as wide near apex as the median length, upper surface flat and with a feeble median line. Scape curved and clavate, first joint of funicle stout, about the length of second, but much stouter, second thinner and slightly longer than third, third slightly shorter and thicker than fourth, fifth and sixth slightly increasing in length and thickness. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides gently dilated near base, with dense punctures, partly concealed by scales. Elytra about one-third wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large, partly concealed punctures, the interstices even. Front and middle tibiae strongly arched, the hind ones less strongly. Length, 2.5 mm.

Fiji (Blackburn's collection), Viti Levu (A. M. Lea).

The scales on the type, from some directions, have a golden gloss, but they usually appear opaque; on the elytra they are dense across the apical third so as to appear almost fasciate. The second specimen is badly abraded, and the scales are usually whitish, but some of them have a greenish gloss.

NESOGENOCIS, n. gen.

Head directed downwards. Eyes lateral, briefly elliptic. Rostrum short, near apex traversed by an impressed line, cutting off the glabrous muzzle from the

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NESOGENOCIS, n. gen.

Head directed downwards. Eyes lateral, briefly elliptic. Rostrum short, near apex traversed by an impressed line, cutting off the glabrous muzzle from the

squamose portion; scrobes each in two parts, a short upper one, and a longer one joining its middle at right angles. Prothorax with the front and sides rounded, the front turned down so as to present a vertical face, on the same plane as the interocular space, and the upper surface of rostrum. Scutellum absent. Elytra oblong-cordate. Front and middle coxae slightly separated; front tibiae long and strongly arched, middle shorter and less strongly arched, hind ones almost straight; claws soldered together almost to tips.

Close to *Eutinophaea*, and with very similar head, rostrum, antennae, and claws, but at once distinguished by the prothorax; this is abruptly turned down in front, the turned-down portion being almost as long as the head itself, instead of the front edge of the prothorax appearing as a narrow section of a ring, as on most weevils. I know of no other genus having the prothorax like it, except the Australian genus *Cucullothorax*, of the Phalidurides. There is a slightly thickened transverse ridge on each side of the scutellar position, but the scutellum itself is absent.

Genotype, the following species.

NESOGENOCIS CUCULLUS, n. sp.

♂. Dark-brown; legs and antennae paler. Densely clothed with chocolate-brown and somewhat stramineous scales; sparsely setose.

Head with punctures normally concealed. Scape about as long as funicle, first joint of the latter rather large, club briefly ovate. Prothorax with apex and sides strongly rounded, base truncate; punctures large and well indicated through clothing. Elytra at base wider than base of prothorax, but no wider than its widest part, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with regular rows of punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, interstices even. Basal segment of abdomen depressed in middle. Length, 2.1-2.3 mm.

Fiji: Viti Levu (A. M. Lea).

The scales on the rostrum are mostly pale, on the head the pale ones encircle the eyes like a pair of spectacles, on the pronotum the dark scales are in the majority, leaving a median line and small spots and lines on the sides; on the elytra small pale spots are numerous, and there are two of larger size at the base and some forming an irregular fascia at summit of the apical slope; much of the under surface is glabrous. The abdomen of the two specimens certainly appears to be masculine, as is also the great width of the prothorax; the front tibiae have some rather long hairs on the under surface, that are probably absent from females.

EUPHOLOCIS, n. gen.

Eyes lateral, almost circular in outline. Rostrum short, each scrobe in two parts: an upper one almost parallel with the upper edge of the rostrum, and a longer one joining it at right angles, directed to the lower surface, and passing close to the eye. Prothorax subcylindrical, without ocular lobes. Scutellum minute. Elytra rather long. Front and middle coxae slightly separated; femora dentate; front and middle tibiae falcate, the others almost straight; third tarsal joint widely bilobed, claws widely separated.

Allied to *Eutinophaea*, but with claws diverging from their bases, and widely separated at their tips; the muzzle also is not separated from the rest of the rostrum by a deeply impressed line. In some respects it is close to *Viticis*, but that genus has clawless tarsi.

squamose portion; scrobes each in two parts, a short upper one, and a longer one joining its middle at right angles. Prothorax with the front and sides rounded, the front turned down so as to present a vertical face, on the same plane as the interocular space, and the upper surface of rostrum. Scutellum absent. Elytra oblong-cordate. Front and middle coxae slightly separated; front tibiae long and strongly arched, middle shorter and less strongly arched, hind ones almost straight; claws soldered together almost to tips.

Close to *Eutinophaea*, and with very similar head, rostrum, antennae, and claws, but at once distinguished by the prothorax; this is abruptly turned down in front, the turned-down portion being almost as long as the head itself, instead of the front edge of the prothorax appearing as a narrow section of a ring, as on most weevils. I know of no other genus having the prothorax like it, except the Australian genus *Cucullothorax*, of the Phalidurides. There is a slightly thickened transverse ridge on each side of the scutellar position, but the scutellum itself is absent.

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Head with punctures normally concealed. Scape about as long as funicle, first joint of the latter rather large, club briefly ovate. Prothorax with apex and sides strongly rounded, base truncate; punctures large and well indicated through clothing. Elytra at base wider than base of prothorax, but no wider than its widest part, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with regular rows of punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing, interstices even. Basal segment of abdomen depressed in middle. Length, 2.1-2.3 mm.

Fiji: Viti Levu (A. M. Lea).

The scales on the rostrum are mostly pale, on the head the pale ones encircle the eyes like a pair of spectacles, on the pronotum the dark scales are in the majority, leaving a median line and small spots and lines on the sides; on the elytra small pale spots are numerous, and there are two of larger size at the base and some forming an irregular fascia at summit of the apical slope; much of the under surface is glabrous. The abdomen of the two specimens certainly appears to be masculine, as is also the great width of the prothorax; the front tibiae have some rather long hairs on the under surface, that are probably absent from females.

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The two species before me are structurally much alike, but differ considerably in their clothing. The tooth on each front and middle femur is submedian and distinct, but on the hind ones is very feeble.

Genotype, the following species.

EUPHOLOCIS DENTIPES, n. sp.

Black; legs and parts of antennae reddish. Rather densely clothed with green and golden-green scales, becoming sparse on under surface.

Head with dense, partly concealed punctures. Rostrum very short, its greatest width (close to apex) more than the median length. Scape rather short and clavate, basal joint of funicle stout, club ovate. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides gently rounded in middle; with rather coarse, partly concealed punctures, and with a feeble median elevation. Elytra about twice as long as wide, decidedly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to about apical third; with regular rows of large punctures, partly concealed by scales, interstices even. Front femora arched, with an acute tooth at basal third, middle femora less arched and with a smaller tooth nearer the middle, hind femora still less arched, and very feebly dentate. Length, 2.2-2.5 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

There is a fairly distinct spot, or two conjoined spots, of paler scales, on the middle of each elytron, and two near the apex, but, except for these, the scales on the upper surface are almost evenly distributed; when wet they are nearly all brilliantly golden.

EUPHOLOCIS MACULATUS, n. sp.

Black; part of scape reddish. Rather sparsely clothed, except for spots of blue scales.

Head and rostrum with rather coarse punctures, becoming small and inconspicuous on apical half of rostrum. Prothorax very slightly wider than long, sides gently rounded, punctures rather coarse, but leaving a short, shining, median ridge. Elytra rather long, considerably wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large punctures. Legs slightly longer, but otherwise much as on preceding species. Length, 2.2 mm.

New Britain: Beining district (G. F. Hill).

Structurally near the preceding species, but with blue scales covering much less of the surface, and mostly condensed to form spots or vittae; on each side of the prothorax there is a vitta extending from the base, where it is widest, almost to the apex; on each elytron there is a small spot on the third interstice at the basal fourth, a transverse series a short distance behind it, commencing on the fifth interstice, two spots at the apical fourth, and a right-angled strip at the tip; there are also some blue scales on the sides of the under surface; and on the upper parts of the legs. In some lights the scales glitter.

PLATYNOTOCIS, n. gen.

Head rather wide. Eyes round and lateral. Rostrum very short, muzzle glabrous; scrobes curved, one portion of each directed downwards in front of the eye. Scape stout, scarcely the length of club, first joint of funicle as stout as scape, and half as long, second longer and thinner, club elliptic-ovate. Prothorax subcylindrical. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra somewhat flattened, much wider than prothorax. Front coxae touching, middle ones moderately, the hind

The two species before me are structurally much alike, but differ considerably in their clothing. The tooth on each front and middle femur is submedian and distinct, but on the hind ones is very feeble.

Genotype, the following species.

EUPHOLOCIS DENTIPES, n. sp.

Black; legs and parts of antennae reddish. Rather densely clothed with green and golden-green scales, becoming sparse on under surface.

Head with dense, partly concealed punctures. Rostrum very short, its greatest width (close to apex) more than the median length. Scape rather short and clavate, basal joint of funicle stout, club ovate. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides gently rounded in middle; with rather coarse, partly concealed punctures, and with a feeble median elevation. Elytra about twice as long as wide, decidedly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to about apical third; with regular rows of large punctures, partly concealed by scales, interstices even. Front femora arched, with an acute tooth at basal third, middle femora less arched and with a smaller tooth nearer the middle, hind femora still less arched, and very feebly dentate. Length, 2.2-2.5 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

There is a fairly distinct spot, or two conjoined spots, of paler scales, on the middle of each elytron, and two near the apex, but, except for these, the scales on the upper surface are almost evenly distributed; when wet they are nearly all brilliantly golden.

EUPHOLOCIS MACULATUS, n. sp.

Black; part of scape reddish. Rather sparsely clothed, except for spots of blue scales.

Head and rostrum with rather coarse punctures, becoming small and inconspicuous on apical half of rostrum. Prothorax very slightly wider than long, sides gently rounded, punctures rather coarse, but leaving a short, shining, median ridge. Elytra rather long, considerably wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large punctures. Legs slightly longer, but otherwise much as on preceding species. Length, 2.2 mm.

New Britain: Beining district (G. F. Hill).

Structurally near the preceding species, but with blue scales covering much less of the surface, and mostly condensed to form spots or vittae; on each side of the prothorax there is a vitta extending from the base, where it is widest, almost to the apex; on each elytron there is a small spot on the third interstice at the basal fourth, a transverse series a short distance behind it, commencing on the fifth interstice, two spots at the apical fourth, and a right-angled strip at the tip; there are also some blue scales on the sides of the under surface; and on the upper parts of the legs. In some lights the scales glitter.

PLATYNOTOCIS, n. gen.

Head rather wide. Eyes round and lateral. Rostrum very short, muzzle glabrous; scrobes curved, one portion of each directed downwards in front of the eye. Scape stout, scarcely the length of club, first joint of funicle as stout as scape, and half as long, second longer and thinner, club elliptic-ovate. Prothorax subcylindrical. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra somewhat flattened, much wider than prothorax. Front coxae touching, middle ones moderately, the hind

ones widely separated. Femora stout, the hind ones very stout and strongly dentate, the others edentate, tibiae gently bisinuate on lower surface, third tarsal joint widely bilobed, claws widely separated at their tips.

The type is a somewhat pear-shaped but flattened insect with head and rostrum approaching those of *Eutinophaea*, to which it is certainly allied, but from which it differs in its powerful hind legs, with widely separated claws; the hind legs also distinguish it from *Eupholocis*.

Genotype, the following species.

PLATYNOTOCIS PYRIFORMIS, n. sp.

Dark brown; legs and antennae (except club) paler. Densely clothed with scales varying from almost white, through fawn, to chocolate-brown, and becoming sparser, thinner and uniform on under surface.

Head with punctures faintly traceable through clothing. Rostrum with a feeble median line. Prothorax slightly longer than basal width, sides feebly dilated to base, and slightly rounded near it, with dense, concealed punctures. Elytra much wider than prothorax at base, sides dilated to beyond the middle, where the width is more than twice that of the base of prothorax; with regular rows of large punctures, only partly concealed by clothing; interstices even, except that the odd ones are slightly elevated above the even ones, more noticeably at apical third than elsewhere. Length, 3.4 mm.

North Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

Most of the scales on the head and prothorax are fawn-coloured, but there is a narrow stramineous vitta on each side of the latter; on the elytra they are also mostly fawn-coloured, but there are several pale vittae at the base (one on each side continuing the one on each side of the prothorax), and an oblique fascia commencing near the suture before the middle and touching the sides near the shoulders, between the fascia and the base the clothing is mostly darker than elsewhere, beyond the clothing is faintly variegated, with indications of a pale fascia crowning the apical slope.

PELIOCIS, n. gen.

Head wide. Eyes small, lateral, and obtusely pointed in front. Rostrum short, scrobes reversed-L-shaped, the upper part of each rather short and wide, the lower part narrow and cutting into the side to its lower edge, slightly nearer the eye than the muzzle. Scape much shorter than funicle, first joint of the latter large; club elliptic-ovate. Prothorax subcylindrical. Scutellum distinct. Elytra subcylindrical, not much wider than prothorax, base trisinuate. Front coxae touching, middle slightly, the hind ones moderately separated; femora unarmed; tibiae very short; third tarsal joint widely bilobed, claws widely separated at tips.

Allied to *Eutinophaea*, *Eupholocis* and *Platynotocis*, but with very different legs, and eyes less rounded. In some respects it approaches *Homoeotrachelus*, but the species of that genus have the scrobes terminated before the lower edge of the rostrum. The claw-joint of the front tarsi projects but little beyond the lobes of the third, but on the middle and hind ones it passes them for some distance. The type is a subcylindrical insect, in appearance slightly suggestive of some species of *Platypus*, of the Scolytidae.

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Genotype, the following species.

PELIOCIS SUBCYLINDRICUS, n. sp.

Pale reddish-flavous, club darker. Densely clothed with stramineous scales, having a slight golden gloss, and somewhat variegated on upper surface.

Head with punctures concealed but evidently rather dense. Rostrum more than twice as wide as long. Prothorax no wider than head across eyes, middle of sides very little wider than base or apex. Elytra very little wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of punctures appearing small through clothing, the interstices not separately convex. Metasternum elongate. Two basal segments of abdomen each as long as the three apical combined. Length, 4 mm.

New South Wales: Gosford (H. J. Carter). Unique.

On the pronotum there are four slightly infuscated vittae, continuous from base to apex; on the elytra there are numerous inconspicuous pale spots or vittae, and still fewer blackish ones, the latter mostly confined to the median parts of each elytron; there are also three brownish vittae on the three apical segments of abdomen. The type being in perfect condition, no scales were abraded to see the punctures more clearly, but on the elytra they appear to be in feeble rows without striae.

PHLYCTINUS CALLOSUS Boh. (Schh., *Gen. Curc.*, ii, p. 523.)

A small (6 mm., including the rostrum) grey weevil, with very prominent eyes, has been identified by Dr. Guy Marshall as this South African species. In Australia specimens have been taken at Blackheath (New South Wales) and Gawler (South Australia).

Family CERAMBYCIDAE.

RHYTIPHORA FRENCHI Blackb.

Numerous specimens of this grand beetle were taken in the Cue district of Western Australia by Mr. H. W. Brown. The type was a female; the male differs in being somewhat narrower, with slightly longer antennae, but in particular by the abdomen; this has six large pads of dense pale clothing, instead of two, as is common in the genus; the two pads nearest the base are so large (they are sometimes so close together that they appear as but one) that they entirely conceal the suture between the two first segments and, as a result, the abdomen appears to be composed of but four segments.

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